a cytoskeletal inhibitor effective to inhibit stenosis or reduce restenosis upon placement of the therapeutic stent (claims 77-83); and a method for maintaining vessel luminal area, comprising administering to a mammal an amount of a cytoskeletal inhibitor effective to biologically stent said vessel, wherein the cytoskeletal inhibitor is administered in conjunction with intravascular stent placement (claims 98-100).

The claims of the present application are also directed to a method for providing an intravascular stent effective to maintain vessel luminal area in a mammal, comprising coating the intravascular stent with a coating comprising a sustained release dosage form which comprises an amount of a cytoskeletal inhibitor effective to reduce or inhibit stenosis or restenosis of said vessel (claims 43-51 and 67); a method for providing an intravascular stent effective to maintain vessel luminal area in a mammal, comprising introducing into the matrix of the intravascular stent an amount of a cytoskeletal inhibitor effective to reduce or inhibit stenosis or restenosis of said vessel (claims 52-59 and 67); a method for preparing an intravascular stent effective to maintain vessel luminal area in a mammal, comprising a) selecting a cytostatic therapeutic agent which does not exhibit substantial cytotoxicity and which does not inhibit or prevent extracellular matrix synthesis or secretion; and b) introducing into the matrix of the intravascular stent an amount of the cytostatic therapeutic agent effective to reduce or inhibit stenosis or restenosis of said vessel, wherein the therapeutic agent is not heparin or a radioisotope (claims 60-68 and 101-104); a method for preparing a therapeutic intravascular stent effective to maintain vessel luminal area in a mammal, said method comprising treating the intravascular stent with an amount of cytochalasin or an analog thereof so as to result in the therapeutic stent (claims 84-90 and 95-97); and a method for preparing a coated therapeutic intravascular stent, which comprises a matrix and a coating on said matrix, effective to maintain vessel luminal area in a mammal, said method comprising introducing to the coating and the matrix of the intravascular stent an amount of a cytoskeletal inhibitor so as to result in the therapeutic stent (claims 91-97).

U.S. Patent No. 5,811,447 claims a method for biologically stenting a tramuatized mammalian blood vessel, which method comprises administering to the blood vessel of a mammal cytochalasin B or a cytochalasin that is a functional analog of cytochalasin B in an